





how many, (I use the language of a father in the ministry,) how many, who were ready to perish, and who would have died in the darkness, will have occasion to praise God for ever, for these revivals, which furnished the instruments of their conversion and salvation! I may add, how many will still perish, "for lack of vision," if revivals in this and other colleges, in our land, should cease!

But revivals in a college are desirable, not merely because they increase the number of students; but because, in addition to these, they send forth many, who do not feel themselves "called to the work of the ministry," prepared to exert a salutary influence, in the various departments of social life and civil office—to labor for the good of our country—to guard our republican institutions—to become conservators of the Commonwealth. If any thing can save our country from the degeneracy and final overthrow of all preceding republics, it is sanctified learning—virtue and knowledge combined—established religious principle, united with cultivated intellect and known virtues, and those who are called to offices of trust and authority. The times require rulers of this high intellectual and moral character;—the country needs such men for counselors;—our free institutions cannot be preserved without such guardians. Some such we have, indeed; or our land will degenerate, and become like Sodom and Gomorrah. But more—many more are needed, to give permanency and elevation to those institutions, with which liberty, peace and safety are inseparably connected.

For our country's sake, therefore, as well as for the sake of the church of God, we should pray, that the fountains of wisdom among us may be purified—that our seats of science may be nurseries of piety and virtue—that the Spirit of the Lord may be poured out, in copious effusions, upon all our literary institutions.

In view of the blessed effects of revivals in colleges, will not Christians continue to pray for them, with fervency and perseverance? Will they not remember the approaching season of Annual Concert, for this purpose; and meet together with one accord; and agree, as touching this one thing, in their supplications to God?

You, my dear Sir, who have surveyed the desolations of Zion—who have looked over the world, and seen how many "fields are white already to harvest;" and have devoted your time and your energies to the work of seeking out and aiding pious young men, in their preparations for the ministry; will not cease to pray, and exhort the churches to pray the Lord of the harvest, to pour out his Spirit upon our young men, and thus qualify and send forth laborers into his harvest; till the work shall be accomplished—till the harvest shall be gathered in—till the reapers shall return, bringing their sheaves with them—till the seventh angel shall sound, and great voices be heard in heaven, saying: *The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever.*

#### REVIVALS.

BALTIMORE, MD.—We learn, says the Christian Observer, from a Christian brother who resides in Baltimore, that the powerful work of grace with which that city has been blessed, is still in progress. He spoke of the Rev. Mr. Hamner's church, and the revival which has been effected in that church, as an interesting instance of divine influence. The following notice of the services held in another church, is copied from the Baltimore Patriot, (a political and commercial paper,) of January 15th.

"Mr. Editor,—I ask leave through your columns to speak of the religious excitement that is at this time pervading our city. This feeling seems more or less to prevail in most of the churches where protracted efforts are being carried on, attended by the happiest results. We have been for the past week attending at St. John's Methodist Protestant Church, Liberty street, where the exercises have been, and still are carried on, under the direction of the pastor, by the Rev. Mr. Danforth, of Alexandria. The meeting at St. John's Church is now in full progress, and the labors of Mr. Danforth have been successful in turning numbers from the error of their ways."

PHILADELPHIA.—State of the Churches.

"And they continuing daily with one accord in the temple, &c. praising God and having favor with all the people. And the Lord added to the church daily, such as should be saved."—Acts, ii. 46 and 47.

The terms used in this brief notice of a primitive revival of religion, describe the progress of the interesting work of the Holy Spirit, with which several of the churches in our city are blessed. God is doing great things for us, whereof many are glad. This is not the time to give a history of the work—but to the praise of divine grace, we record the following facts, which we have received from those who have witnessed the state of feeling and inquiry in the different churches:

1. The work is more extensive than has been represented in our preceding numbers. It has extended to eleven congregations in the City and Liberties, connected with the Third Presbytery; to several of the Baptist and Methodist churches, and we understand that there is more than usual attention and prayer in two of the churches connected with the First Presbytery.

2. During the last week, in several of our churches, there were new cases of conviction and hopeful conversion every day; and the numbers who attend the meetings for inquiry and prayer, are daily increasing.

3. The work is accompanied with no noise, and so far as known, with no improper excitement of passion. It is silent and sober, and makes its way in silence.—Some of the public exercises are thronged as heretofore,—all the pews and aisles of the churches being densely filled by attentive hearers. But it is not in these vast assemblies that the cheering evidences of God's power and grace are most apparent. We trust that God is present in them—but it is in the meetings for inquiry and for prayer that the most encouraging indications of his presence are witnessed.

4. The work embraces persons of all ages and classes in society; Roman Catholics, Quakers, and members of other churches, have been at the inquiry meeting, under deep conviction, asking what they must do to be saved; the aged, middle aged, and the youth, have made the same momentous inquiry, many of whom are rejoicing in the hope of salvation.

5. We learn from pastors, that the truth presented in the ordinary and stated means of grace, upon the Sabbath and at the weekly lecture, is the instrument which God has blessed and honored, in most cases, in producing deep conviction for sin, and directing men to the Saviour of the world.—Philadelphia Obs. Jan. 23.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—We are gratified to learn that several of the churches in the city of Pittsburgh have been blessed with a precious season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. An esteemed Christian brother in that city, in a letter dated Jan. 22, 1840, writes:—"Since the first of the year there has been a great shaking among the dry houses here. The whole city now appears to be affected. Some who ought to know, say there has not been so much feeling on the subject of religion for the last ten years, as there is at present. Some who have for years been professors, have been brought to examine themselves anxiously, doubting whether they were ever possessors of religion—blacksliders have been melted down—the churches crowded. The good work commenced in the Rev. Mr. Davis' church, and was continued there for three or four weeks with a great deal of success. Religious services were held in Dr. Riddle's church last week, and the interest is increasing."

We have also had the perusal of a letter from a lady in Pittsburgh to her friends in this city, from which we rejoice to learn that the instances of hopeful conversion in the Rev. Mr. Davis' congregation have been numerous. Some of them are of a highly interesting character. The state of religious inquiry and solemnity seemed to require extra services, and meetings were held daily for three or four weeks in succession. About fifty, the fruits of this work of grace, it was expected, would be added to his church.

The work extends to the congregations under the pastoral care of Rev. Drs. Herron and Riddle, and Rev. Mr. Dunlap, in whose churches a series of religious services had been held every evening for some time. It affords us pleasure to add, that the co-operation and union of effort, between ministers and churches holding different ecclesiastical relations, are represented to be such as to honor religion—such as are in keeping and accordance with their office and characters as ambassadors and followers of Christ.—Christian Obs.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—We wish to apprise our readers, from week to week, of the state of the revival now in progress in this city. There has been no diminution of interest, on the part of professors of religion or impenitent sinners. The meetings have been as fully attended as in any previous week. The inquiry meeting has been more crowded. This meeting is composed of young converts, and inquirers after the way of salvation. The interest is felt by all classes of community. Men of almost all professions are embraced in this work. Many who were skeptical. Some open and avowed infidels have been prostrated by the Spirit of God, and made to submit to the terms of salvation. We do not wish to state definitely the number of hopeful conversions. It is sufficient to know that the Lord is continuing to do a great work in Cleveland, and judging from appearances, hundreds have turned into the path of peace and salvation. Even after making allowances for spurious conversions this remark will be true.—Cleveland Observer.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in Cleveland to his friends in this city, under date of January 27th. He states that the glorious work goes on with increasing power every day.—Meetings were held three times a day, and there were from twenty to forty new cases of awakening daily. In that city and Ohio there were probably six hundred inquiring for salvation. He says, religion was almost the only subject talked of from the highest to the lowest, and that the very foundation of the city was moved. At the close of the meeting in the Rev. Mr. Aiken's church on the 27th, the question was proposed to the audience, fifteen hundred being present, whether the daily services should be continued another week, and decided in the affirmative unanimously by the vote of the large assembly.—Christian Observer.

NEW YORK.—Such are the relations of this city to our whole land, and even to the world, that the prosperity of evangelical religion amongst its thronging population, is a subject of peculiar interest. Our object in calling attention to it now, is chiefly to inspire the friends of Zion, in various places, to unite in fervent prayer to God for the salvation of this city. We need not say that wickedness abounds in awful maturity; our weekly records of crime afford sufficient evidence of this. For some weeks past, however, there has been in a number of churches, an increasing attention to the concerns of the soul. The burning of the Lexington, together with the sudden losses by repeated fires, have produced on many minds, both in the church and out of it, a sense of the exceeding insecurity of life and all its earthly possessions.

In several churches protracted meetings have been commenced, under the direction of their respective pastors, which are continued, and attended with encouraging evidences of the Divine presence. Brother Kirk is now in the city, and during this week has been preaching in the Mercer street church every day to large and solemn audiences. Brother Knapp, of the Baptist church, is also preaching in the Baptist Tabernacle, in Mulberry street, near Chatham. The ministry, we think, appear more and more to realize the necessity of a deep, thorough, and general revival. From these statements, which will in due time be followed by others, it is full and definite, it will at once be manifest that the present is an important crisis with the churches and with the citizens at large.—Evan.

#### BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1840.

##### ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

At the last Monthly Concert at Barton, Rev. Dr. Anderson reverted to the statements which had already been published, in regard to the events connected with the visit of the French frigate *l'Artemise*, to the Sandwich Islands, and said, it was impossible to find language strong enough to express the high-handed injustice, and the meanness of proceedings like these. At the same time, it was consistent with the principles and usages of the Papal church, to employ the arm of the civil power in the prosecution of her plans whenever she can do it, and we must expect nothing else from her. It is obvious, that the introduction of the Catholic missionaries was the whole object intended. The mention of other objects was a mere piece of finesse, to divide the attention of mankind. What the ultimate result will be, it is impossible to tell. Though, if the Protestant churches should be excited to pray and do more for the cause, we should not despair of seeing more good than evil growing out of it. Something was needed to turn the attention of the Protestant churches to the efforts making by the Papal church, in the establishment of missions throughout the world. It may be this to have the same effect as the burning of the printing press at Serampore. The light of that fire attracted the attention and awoke the sympathies of all Protestant Christians to the meritorious labors of the Serampore translators of the Scriptures. This may be the means of eliciting such a public sentiment as will prevent the repetition of such high-handed measures in future. But to the natives of the Pacific, it can hardly be otherwise than a most serious disaster.

Dr. Anderson proceeded to remark, that it was important that a view of the Roman Catholic missions to the unevangelized nations, should be given, and it would throw some light on these painful proceedings. The whole number of Protestant Christians does not probably amount to more than sixty millions; while that of the Roman Catholics is one hundred and thirty millions, possessing immense wealth, and having numerous associations at command, for drawing out and administering their resources. It is a question of great, and in some respects of fearful interest, whether this vast body is rousing itself up to the work of missions. He thought there was reason to believe that it was, and to that extent, that the question is not so much whether the Christian religion is to prevail over the earth, as it is, whether the Christianity thus propagated is to assume the *Protestant* or the *Papal* form. He then made a rapid survey of the Catholic missions, premising that there is yet much want of information concerning very many of them.

1. IN AFRICA.—The Roman Catholics have had a mission at Congo, for a great many years. It is said, also, that they have one in the interior of Africa, in a kingdom never visited by the feet of Protestant missionaries—said to be a powerful kingdom, under a regular government, administered by laws, between Angola and Mozambique. The existence of such a kingdom is not certain. They have, likewise, a mission on the river Senegal, others on the northern coast, and also in Egypt. That in Abyssinia, as also the one more recently established by the Church Missionary Society, has become extinct.

2. ASIA.—The Roman Catholics have about forty missionary stations in Western Asia—in the Islands of the Archipelago, Cyprus, Constantinople, Trebizond, and along the coast of Syria and in Mesopotamia; also in Persia, in Turkestan between the Caspian Sea and Chinese Tartary; also in Afghanistan. In all the principal countries of Western and Central Asia, including Tibet, they have missions. The number of stations, in all these countries, is probably about fifty. These missions have, since the time of Louis XIV, been under the special protection of the French nation, which occupies indeed a prominent place in the foreign missions of the Catholic church. Louis XIV, that he might give them more effectual protection and influence, used to make the missionaries his ambassadors and consuls; and the French ambassadors at the Porte have ever felt it their duty to interfere, whenever papal missionaries have been molested.

The Roman Catholics reckon their converts in these countries at one million three hundred thousand. The number is exaggerated, but it is very considerable. We know they have patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops, for each of the principal religious sects. They have seven patriarchs in Western Asia, with a corresponding extent of other machinery for exerting influence.

The Roman Catholic missions in India, are chiefly in the south, but not all. This position is well chosen. That is the most important part of all India. They reckon their converts at more than 800,000. Make an abatement of one half, still we shall see that these missions have to be revived, in their power and spirit, to exert a great influence.

In China, Tongkin, Cochinchina, and Siam, according to an authentic report in the year 1819, there were ten bishops, four assistant bishops, forty-three European missionaries, two hundred and thirty-nine native priests, and six hundred and twelve thousand converts. In Tongkin, in the year 1826, there are said to have been one hundred and seventy-seven annual conversions. The annual confessions in one of the missions in the interior of China, in 1828, are reported at 35,000. Whatever may be true as to the piety of those who resort voluntarily to the confessional, this is unequivocal evidence that they are strongly attached to the new religion.

In the Indian Archipelago, the Roman Catholic mission to the Philippine Islands is the all-powerful influence.

3. IN THE PACIFIC.—A few years ago, we heard of their endeavors to force their way to the Society Islands. When the native government declined receiving them, they then repaired to Gambier Island, a small island southeast of the Society Islands, where some native teachers had been planted by the London Missionary Society's missionaries, and took possession; and it is understood that these native teachers have felt compelled to withdraw. From that place, they made another attempt upon the Society Islands. The American Consul at the Society Islands, endeavored to force them in. The native authorities, however, compelled them to leave the place, and sent a remonstrance to the American government respecting the conduct of our Consul. He has since been removed, and a better man appointed in his place. Not long after this, a French vessel arrived there, and committed a similar outrage to the one which recently took place at the Sandwich Islands. In 1826, a mission was sent from France to the Sandwich Islands, consisting of three priests and six seculars. They arrived in 1828, except one priest who had died, and the native government, thinking that, in the existing state of things, it would not do to have such conflicting opinions propagated among the people, felt authorized to exert the power exercised by every power in Europe, and refuse them the liberty of remaining. The speaker did not undertake to say what was expedient, or that it would be expedient for our own native government to do so; but it does not follow that, for a nation so situated as the Sandwich Islands, just emerging from a state of barbarism, it might not be altogether so. At any rate, it is a right claimed and exercised by every nation in the civilized world, except our own.

Dr. A. passed over the missions of the Catholics to the Indians of this country, only saying they have been found up the Red River on their way to Oregon. The Catholic churches of France are taking the lead, in this work. Not that the Propaganda at Rome is dead. That once mighty institution is reviving in funds and spirit. He had a list of the examinations of the students in that institution in 1833, in three languages.

Austria, also, is waking up; but her efforts are principally directed to this country? In France, in the year 1822, a society was formed at Lyons for the propagation of the faith. In 1828, \$185,000 was distributed among the missions, the proceeds of half penny a week subscriptions, apparently in the year 1837. He read a short extract from an appeal put forth by this society, to show the spirit with which it is carried on—an appeal which might well be made to Protestant Christians.

The Catholic Herald contains a communication from the Rev. George Spencer, said to be a brother of Lord Althorpe, in which it is stated that a concert of prayer was established in France, in 1838, for the conversion of England. The archbishop of Paris presided and circulated six thousand copies of a sermon preached in behalf of this association for prayer, and it would seem to have become a national affair in France. Mr. Spencer describes his concert as having become general in Belgium, Holland, and two of the Italian bishoprics. This is a weekly concert. There is mention also of another association for concerted prayer in France, for the conversion of sinners generally. This may be the form that pious feeling is taking in that country, and their prayers for England may be answered in a manner beyond their expectations, by an increase of the true principle and spirit of the reformation in that country. This was in 1838; and that was the time the instructions were probably given, under which the *l'Artemise* sailed for the Sandwich Islands. The government may have acted under a misstatement and misrepresentation of the facts.

We thus see, the missions of the Romish church are rising up to meet us wherever we go. Some of the principal secular powers of the earth may be expected to lend their power and influence to the beast, wherever they can do it with safety. We have reason to expect a powerful resistance to the progress of Protestant missions. In reference to this struggle, however, of the mind and spirit from the thrall of ignorance and sin, England holds just such a position as we should expect her to do, if God designed to employ her as the grand protector of his church.

Her interests, her glory are identified with the Protestant religion. If there is ever to be a great religious war upon the earth, England will go for the principles of the reformation, and be found in the fore-front of the battle. And there, too, may our own country be found.

#### FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[Notices from the Missionary Herald, for February, 1840.]

##### CYPRUS.

The decease of the Rev. Mr. Pease is a severe trial to the surviving members of the mission, overwhelming them with grief. The event occurred Aug. 28, and was occasioned by an attack of the inflammation, or remittent bilious fever, which terminated fatally after 21 days. Previously, he had enjoyed almost invariably firm health, and had anticipated living to a good old age, through his ardent desire to do much good in the world; and had observed a careful and abstemious regimen, and preserved remarkably the buoyancy of youth. During the last seven days of his life he was delicious, and previously in a state of stupor, which prevented him from saying but little on any subject. He had a single lucid interval, when he was apprised of his danger, and with great composure addressed messages to his friends in America, and commended his wife and two children to the care of his Heavenly Father. He had acquired great facility in the use of the Greek language, and had nearly finished an extended grammar in modern Greek before his sickness; he had completed a treatise in Greek on the "Christian Sabbath," from the influence of which much good may be expected; and he had it in contemplation to prepare a "Life of Christ." But his labors are finished; and at the early age of 29 he has entered into rest.

##### SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND.

Mount Lebanon. A more salubrious climate cannot be found in the world, perhaps, than is enjoyed by the inhabitants of this goodly mount. Cool and limpid waters gush from its rocks; a pure atmosphere, with its gentle and refreshing breezes, braces up the system and invigorates the impaired energies. Hither the missionaries repair in July, to attend the intense heat of Beyroot, and to instruct the mountaineers. It affords an interesting part of the missionary field. Mr. Hebard occupies Amab, two-thirds of whose inhabitants are Druses and the rest Maronites. Mr. Thompson resides at Arayah, a Christian village ten miles distant. The Druses are very accessible, and anxious to be instructed. A missionary may preach the gospel in most if not all the villages, and be received with open arms. They are not subject to ignorant and bigoted priests like the nominal Christians of Syria, but in this respect are free as the mountain air. Yet, they are ignorant, degraded, and exceedingly wicked. Who shall give them the word of God, the lamp of life, to guide them in the way to heaven? None of the Christian sects around them will do it. Will Christians in America do it?

Jerusalem and vicinity.—The plague continues in Jerusalem, though with diminished violence. The country around has been in a disturbed state, so that it was unsafe to travel. Rebellion had broken out in Hebron, and other villages were liable to be involved in it. In pestilence and war, the only trust of the missionary is in the Lord. This mission greatly needs additional strength, and Messrs. Beadle and Sherman with their wives have probably ere this joined it.

##### TEBIZOND.

The healing art is very little understood, in the villages around. In this respect the people are far below the tribes of the American wilderness. "They have no remedy for any thing. When one becomes seriously sick, they call the priest, who comes and reads the prayers appointed for the occasion, but seldom if ever does any thing more. They gladly accepted the services of Mr. Jackson, and manifested a good deal of confidence in his disposition and ability to do them good. With the inhabitants of the city, Mr. J. can have but little intercourse. Prejudice, and aversion to spiritual things still lie deep in the minds of the people, though there is less open opposition, than cold indifference."

ERZURUM. This is the principal city of Armenia, situated nearly south from the eastern extremity of the Black Sea. Its population, of all classes, is about 30,000 souls. 3,000 or 3,500 of these are resident Armenians, and in the villages, within a day's journey are as many more. They are more intelligent and energetic than those of Trebizond. An unusual proportion of them can read. There is considerable wealth among them. The external appearance of the city is any thing but inviting. The native houses, with rare exceptions, are made of stone and mud walls and terraced roofs of earth. It has considerable trade and intercourse with the cities, such as Erzingan, Moosh, Van, and Kars, by means of which, a missionary stationed here, might exert an extended influence. Many Armenians from other and distant cities, in Russia, Turkey and Persia, come here and spend a year or two for trade and other purposes, through whom the good seed of the word might be scattered far and wide. Moreover, the climate is healthy like that of New England, only less subject to sudden changes. It has been for some time in contemplation to establish a missionary station here. Communications exist now however, and what will befall the whole country are long, cannot be divined.

Present state of feeling. Error and superstition have, for a few years past, been losing their hold in some degree, on some minds in Trebizond. Several entertain doubts of the priest's power to "bind and to loose." But few have independence enough to branch such views. Though the Holy Spirit has not taken up his abode in the hearts of the people, yet the leaven is secretly at work.

##### BROOKS.

The cause of truth has been making silent but certain progress among these people, even in these troublous times. Some have an honest conviction, that what passes for religion is not the religion of Jesus Christ. The people are beginning to see, that the policy of their priests is, to keep them in darkness, and that in all their zeal for religion, the love of lucre is a more active principle than the love of God, and love for souls. A thirst for knowledge is increasing among them; as evidence of which, the past season, a school of 50 or 60 scholars has been established, notwithstanding all the ecclesiastical influence used against it. The political affairs of the empire are in a most unsettled and uncertain state. Great changes are clearly at hand, though no one can predict what. Doubtless they will subvert the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

##### SOUTH AFRICA.

The peace between Dugan and the Boers is thought to be of uncertain continuance. They are mutually distrustful. Prospects of usefulness to the Aborigines are rather dark, but not absolutely discouraging. The Boers must have religious teachers. Their instruction in religion and in all useful knowledge, is highly important to the success of the mission. They are as willing to be instructed as any people.

##### ZANZIBAR.

This Province is under the government of the Sultan of Muscat, on the eastern coast of Africa. The

town of Zanzibar was visited by Mr. Hume and his associates, on their way to join the Mahatta mission; and its appearance from the harbor is thus described: "Most of the buildings are mere huts, build of mud and sticks, and thatched with the leaves of the coco-nut tree. At first they appeared like a ledge of rocks. The streets are nothing but crooked lanes, from three to fifteen feet in width. They have many short turns, and are not suitable for carriages." The Sultan is a Mahomedan Prince, apparently about 50 years of age, of simple and easy manners, of somewhat liberal views, and he maintains an efficient and comparatively well regulated government over his subjects. He invited the missionaries and their wives, the American Consul, Capt. M. and Mr. Thorne to his palace, built of coral rock, of which the island is formed, where he received them with much politeness, conversed with them familiarly, took the ladies into the female departments, where they remained half an hour, when they returned, each bringing a large red Cashmere shawl as a present from his highness. They at first declined the gift, but he obliged them to receive it. This was the only building in which glass windows were seen.

A school was found here, kept in an open shed—50 scholars belonging to it, though only 12 were present: their only business appeared to be, to read and write the Koran. One of them was a white negro—his skin as white as our own, his hair curly, and his features those of an African. There are several of these schools in the town, but they impart no knowledge. The pupils merely read or chant the Koran, without paying any attention to its meaning." But of this visit of the missionaries to Zanzibar, our correspondent has detailed more particulars than we can give from the Herald.

##### RECENT INTELLIGENCE.

China. The High Commissioner, Lin, has requested from Doct. Parker a specific for curing opium smokers. He has asked advice also in regard to a disease of his own, and in behalf of his son, afflicted with epilepsy.

Greece. Mr. King has completed the translation and printing of Baxter's Saint's Rest in the modern Greek language.

Mesopotamia. Doct. Grant has reached Ooromash in safety, and Mr. Holmes has reached Constantinople, after their perilous tour through this ancient land;—perilous, in consequence of the breaking out of war between Turkey and Egypt.

Sandwich Islands. About 12,000 children on these islands, are now capable of reading, and receiving instruction from the printed Bible, if they had it. The school system has been much improved within the last two or three years. The children learn to read their own simple and beautiful language with amazing facility. "Among the first things a native thinks of after his attention is awakened to the concerns of his soul, is how he shall obtain a portion of the word of God."

The receipts of the Board for the month of December, were \$12,446 66—i. e. only half of the average monthly expenditure, in sustaining and carrying forward the missionary operations on the present scale!

##### BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[Notices from the Baptist Missionary Magazine, for Feb.]

##### ASSAM.

In consequence of the attack of the Khamtis on Sadiya, that station has been relinquished, and the missionaries have removed to Jaipur. Sadiya will probably never recover entirely from the blow it has received; the population are moving off; whole villages in the neighborhood are deserted, and the headquarters are removed to Rangpur. Jaipur is a more central situation, increasing in wealth and population, and is the head quarters of the tea-business which is now prosecuted to a great extent. Jorhat, the great centre of Assamese population, learning and religion, is only five days distant. Rangpur only two days. All the Mattac country lies open to the missionary from this station. The two great tribes of Khamtis and Singphos, are but a few day's journey east, in the great Hukung valley. A Burmese war will open all the intervening country as far as Ava.

##### SIAM.

The King of Siam has taken measures like the Emperor of China to suppress the trade in opium, and the use of the drag among his subjects. He has issued an edict on the subject, the first governmental document ever printed in this country, to the amount of 10,000 copies, and ordered it to be circulated and proclaimed throughout all the land—stating his determination to extinguish the trade utterly, by visiting with certain punishment those who may trade in it or use it, and in aggravated cases with death—and appointing faithful officers to carry his determination into effect. The consequence is, that large quantities have been delivered up and publicly burnt; and both those who traffic, and those who smoke are apprehended daily. The price has already fallen from \$600 to \$250 per chest. The evils of the traffic and use have been felt before, and efforts made to exterminate both; but measures so effective as these have not before been adopted.

##### AFRICA.

The native school under Mr. Clarke at Edina, becomes increasingly useful. It contains 26 pupils; two of them only are females. They make good proficiency. They become much interested in their studies after about two months, and some of them are able to read English and Basa well, to write legibly, and understand something of the rudiments of arithmetic, geography and grammar. Could support be obtained from them the numbers might be greatly increased. It is of great importance that the females be educated. Mr. Crocker is preparing for the press a portion of the New Testament, which he has translated into the Basa language.

##### GREECE.

A wide door is opened at Patras for the circulation of evangelical truth. "Scriptures and tracts have gone," says Mr. Love "to Moldavia and Wallachia, to Salonica, Larissa, Meza, Triroles, to Agrolastro, Delvine, Prevesa, Arta, Joannina, and a multitude of smaller towns in Albania; to Trieste and some of the Ionian Islands; throughout N. W. Greece; to all the towns on both sides the Corinthian bay, and to more than a hundred villages in central, western, and south western Peloponnesus." No formidable opposition has yet been experienced at Patras. A dark cloud has now and then lowered; but some Scriptures have now and then been destroyed; but on the whole the Lord has prospered his servants.

The Greek patriarch at Constantinople, has not, it would seem, the most exalted opinion of his clergy. Of the bishop of Zante, he writes; he "has brought his diocese into despair, and is accused by letter as altogether indifferent to the things of religion. One of his sins is, that he aids indirectly the Lutheran Calvinists, by silence and indifference, in the establishment of their church." The bishop of Cephalonia—"does not care for any thing else than to leave possessions and wealth to his relatives;—and both he, and the treasures of inquiry will be miserably destroyed." The bishop of Corfu—"although he writes that he strives always to fulfill his sacred du-

ties, we do not see however any actual effect of zeal, and of his spiritual watchfulness." And of other prelates of the "Seven Islands," he writes: "they imitate and follow certainly the steps of the examples of those who have the thrones of the episcopates."—"The great crime and 'enormity' of the prelates is, that they do not prevent the translation of their Scriptures into the vulgar tongue, and the usage and sacred traditions of the 'orthodox' church, holding back the Bible from the common people, lest they pervert its meaning, and incur 'many' spiritual injuries."

##### ITEMS.

A large Colonization meeting was lately held in New York, and was addressed by Rev. Mr. Geo. Rev. Mr. Haight, Rev. Joel Parker, Hon. Thos. H. Baynes, and Hugh Maxwell, Esq. Dr. Baynes, from Liberia, gave an interesting account of the condition and contentment of the colonists. Two resolutions presented authorized others to state their purpose to give, one \$500 and the other \$1000 for immediate objects of the Society.

The Spanish minister has appealed from the decision of the District Court, to the Circuit Court, in the *Amistad* case, because dissatisfied that the *Amistad* was not delivered to the Spanish authorities, and because salvage was allowed on the vessel and goods. The Africans are much disheartened.

Mexico has resolved to prepare another expedition against Texas, and to offer to the usurpers, pardon, or punishment; but at every hazard, compel them to return to the bosom of the Mexican family.

Charles Stearns, a clerk in the Anti-Slavery Office, Hartford, Conn. is now confined in the county jail, for non payment of a fine, for refusing to do duty. He belongs to the Non-Resistants, and considers it wrong to bear arms, or in any way to maintain the use of physical force.

Twenty-seven have been admitted to the street church, New Haven, as the fruits of a revival, and several have been added to other churches. The congregation is of limited size, and the number of hopeful converts proportionally large.

The Revival in Essex, N. Y. has brought 88 to the church under the care of Rev. Mr. Fish, quite a number into other churches. A large proportion of these were baptized children. It is stated as many as 1200 in the county have come themselves with different churches during the year. It should be added, however, that protracted meetings, and the preaching and measures of Burchard had much to do with the revival.

There is an unusual degree of attention turned at North Haven, Conn. Meetings for inquiry are attended by large numbers, and some hopeful conversions have taken place.

More than a fifty converts are reckoned at Farmington, Conn. The work commenced in summer—has been very gradual in its progress—out an unusual excitement, and has pervaded the whole population, which however, is small. Truly "a work of God."

New Haven has a "Temperance house" in the street, which is not however on a sufficiently large scale. No bar is kept at the Pavilion, near the boat landing. This is good news, on which we daily congratulate the friends of Temperance. The Editor of the Record says, "We need a centre of the city a house of the first order, ended on Temperance principles." What is not and felt to be needed, will soon be had, unless there be somewhere a culpable remissness of effort.

A General Agent of the American Tract Society, the course of eleven weeks, has effected the circulation of nearly 6000 volumes, of the value of \$22 in the interior of South Carolina.

The Committee for the award of the premium of \$50, for the best tract "to guard young men against the temptations by which they are surrounded," examined 28 manuscripts, and have selected the best adapted to the end proposed, and recommended that the premium be divided between the authors, viz. Rev. Edward Harris of East Windsor, Conn. and Rev. Thornton A. Mills of Connecticut. The tracts will each of them be 16 p. Mr. Harris's to be entitled "Counsels to young men." Mr. Mills's, "The temptations of young men." The Committee making the award, are Rev. Dr. Deane, New York; Rev. Dr. Cutler, and Rev. Mr. Spang, Brooklyn.

"The New York Female Benevolent Society, labors exclusively for the benefit of females who have rendered themselves outcasts from respectable virtuous society, and have forfeited the protection of endearing relatives. 145 have been inmates of the Asylum at Yorkville within the last years; of these 23 have been restored to their families; 21 have been placed at service; 11 have pressed hope of conversion; 3 have been re-married; 5 have deceased, leaving a number still increasing, still inmates of the Asylum."

In the general distribution of the Bible among the American Bible Society ten years ago, 500,000 copies were put into circulation. By the time of these books must be worn out, the population has increased in the mean time nearly millions. Thousands



her whole heart in every good work. The Sabbath School, the perishing slave, and hitherto wrong, were now all subjects of her prayers and labors; and long will she be remembered by the good of those around her who remember in the village which she lived. By this sad bereavement, the surviving husband and two little ones, are called to mourn over one, whose devotion during her life to their happiness and welfare was unceasing; and may they find consolation in the belief that their loss is her gain; and may this dispensation be sanctified in all the friends of the deceased, and to the church of Christ of which she was an active member; and like their departed sister, may they live above the world while in it.—Comm.

**BRIGHTON MARKET**—Monday, Feb. 10, 1840.  
*From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.*

**At market** 325 **Heel Cattle**, 610 **Sheep**.

**Prices**—**Heel Cattle**—All quotations last week for first quality should have been 87 instead of 85, as reported. We quote this week, first quality 87; second 86 25 a 67 5; third 85 25 a 57 5.

**Cow and Calves**—Very few at market, and no sales were noticed.

**Sheep**—Owing to the large number at market last week, prices did not much advance. We quote lots at 82 50, 83, 85, and 85.

**Swine**—None at market.

**WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN.**  
THE Spring Term at this Institution will begin, Monday, March 9, and continue eleven weeks. Connected with the Institution are departments of Natural Philosophy and Chemical Apparatus. Also, a good Library.  
A course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, &c., will be given before the school, during the Term. A competent Faculty of Professors and Lecturers will be employed. Board, on reasonable terms, can be obtained in good families near the Academy.  
Tuition, \$100; board, \$1.00, payable in advance.  
REFERENCE—C. W. WATER, Esq. Charlestown—Messrs. J. B. Kimball & Co., North Market St., Boston—Rev. Mr. Leavitt, Hallowell—Rev. Mr. Bennett, Rev. Mr. Hooper, Gen. A. Thompson, and Dr. F. Cutter, Woburn.

[illegible]

**Will Shortly Close.**  
**WENT'S "CHRIST REJECTED."**  
 "THETIS BRINGING THE ARMOR TO ACHILLES."  
 AND  
 "THE COMBAT BETWEEN DIOMEDE AND HECTOR."  
 PREPARED BY THE LIGHTING OF J. P. WENT.  
 Above these *Three Pictures*, painted by BENJAMIN WENT,  
 Esq. *President of the Royal Academy in London*, are  
 at **HARDING'S GALLERY, SCHOOL-ST.** **ON VIEW**, the  
*two latter*, fine specimens of the Artist's style, have never  
 been before exhibited in this country.  
 Admission, 25 cents. Children half price.

**THE BOOK OF PSALMS;**  
TRANSLATED into English Verse. By George Burgess,  
A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Hartford.  
Just received and for sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S  
47 Washington street. Feb. 7.

**NEW BOOKS.**  
**THE BOOK OF PSALMS;** translated into English verse  
By George Burgess, A. M., Rector of Christ Church  
Hartford.  
The Christian Layman, or the Trinity fully considered, and  
acknowledged according to the Bible. Just received by GOULD  
KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washington street. Feb. 14.

**Rev. Mr. Rogers' Sermon.**  
**A**SSEMBER, occasioned by the loss of the Harrold and Lee  
 Arlington, delivered at the Odeon, January 26, 1840. By  
 Wm. M. Rogers, Pastor of the Franklin street Church. Just  
 published and for sale by **WHIPPLE & DAMRELL,**  
 Cornhill. Feb. 14.

**The Practical Farmer,**  
 OR Spirit of the Boston Cultivator, containing a collection  
 of the best of Experiments in Practical Agriculture. By William  
 Buckminster. Just published, and for sale by **WHIPPLE  
 & DAMRELL,** No. 9 Cornhill. Feb. 14.

**Key to Revelation,**  
IN Thirty-eight Lectures, taking the whole book in course.  
By Ethan Smith, author of "Key to Figurative Language," "A Dissertation on the Prophecies," &c. Second Edition.  
The conclusions of this author are very different from those of Mr. Miller. Published also for sale by WHIPPLE, DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhill.  
Feb. 15.

**Power of Religion.**  
THE Power of Religion on the Mind, in retirement, affliction, and at the approach of death exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons distinguished by piety, greatness, learning or virtue. By Landley Murray. F.R.S.

**FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, BY WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, N.**  
9 Cordell. Feb. 14.

**A SERMON, preached at the Church in Brattle Square on Sunday morning, January 19th, 1850, on the destruction of the Lexington by Fire. Jan. 18th; by S. K. I. three, Pastor of the Church. Published by request. Second edition. For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, Washington street. Feb. 14.**

**BUSBY'S NOTES ON GENESIS. 2 vols. A fresh supply just received and for sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington street. Feb. 14.**

**The Christian Layman,**  
**O**R the Doctrine of the Trinity fully considered, as  
 strictly according to the Bible; by a Christian La-  
 yman. Just published and for sale by **CROCKER & BREWSTER,** 47 Washington street. Feb. 14

**Ladner's Works.**  
**T**HE Works of Nathaniel Ladner D. D., with a Life-  
 by Dr. Kippie, in ten volumes, vvo. well bound in skin.  
 For sale at **CROCKER & BREWSTER'S,** 47 Washing-  
 street. Feb. 14

**TIGHT LACING.**

**B**EING one of Dr. Alcott's Health Treats, "CONTRACTURE" is the motion of the chest. Number of muscles concerned. Its natural shape illustrated. Distortions of the chest. Illustration. Effect of tight lacing on the blood. Effects on the whole system. Injury to the spine. Facts. Results from compressing the chest. Injury to the heart and lungs. Illustration. Effects on the blood. Illustration. Opinion of European physicians. Sympathetic effects on the bones, muscles, skin, etc. Distortion of the whole system. Its effects on the gut. Effects on the complexion. Eruptions on the skin. Food breath. Moderate tracing the chest. Can any thing be done? What can be done? Effects of tight lacing. What is the purpose. Scarring the chest. Illustration. Duff, of America, shows the effects of tight lacing on the chest. Illustration.

**IS IT WELL?**  
**O**R three serious and interesting questions to wives and mothers. By G. T. Redell, D. D.  
 Are you a Christian? or Aids to Self-examination.  
 Rev. Hubbard Winslow.  
 The Closet—by Harvey Newcomb.  
 Hannah More's Book of Private Devotion.  
 Pay thy Vows, a pastoral address sub-sequent to confirm-

Way-mis, or directions to persons commencing a  
gious life. By Dr. Redell.  
Youth admonished; in a brief view of our Lord's Parables  
the Prodigal Son. By J. Thornton.  
The Aged and Suffering School Teacher.  
Wesley's and Stenn's Lectures to S. School Teachers.  
Prohibition; by Enoch Pond, D. D.  
James's Axioms Inquire after Salvation.  
Young Christian's Guide, by Buck; with an introduction,  
by T. T. Waterman of Providence.  
S. M. Prayser, designed to assist Christians in le-  
ning the subject and merits of Devotion. By Albert Bur-  
third edition. For sale by FEEKINS & MARKIN, 114 W.  
ington st. Feb. 1.

**From the DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE**  
of the *Mss. S. S. Society*, 13 Cornhill.

**HISTORY OF JAMES MITCHELL.** Conversations of a Deaf, Dumb and Blind, or History of James Mitchell being an account of his early life, habits, &c.—his private amusements; (see the frontispiece)—a narrative to reveal his sight—his fondness for children—his affection for friends, and his death. To which is added a short account Julia Bruce, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl, at the Hartford Asylum.—pp. 108.

**THE NAVAL CAPTAIN.** Exhibiting a view of the naval service of a young man, who, by the necessities of some of the humane of interesting narratives, and Soldier's School re-

and pupils in the efforts now making, especially in the United States, to produce a thorough reformation in the moral and religious character and habits of this important class of men. The work embraces an account of the number of converts in America and Great Britain, of visiting Christian efforts in Boston; Monthly Meetings; Marine Churches in various places (with a frontispiece, representing the Mariners' Church in Boston); Reformation in Seamen's Boarding Houses; American Seamen's Friend Society; Lath School on Board a Ship of War, &c. pp. 156.

Feb. 14. C. C. DEAN, Agent.

**A CARD.**

**W. W. W. Publisher of the American Biblical Repository**

to learn to inform subscribers and agents that the *Observer* for the January No. has so far surpassed the expectations of the Editor that the Octavo edition, (and nearly all of the other editions), is exhausted. A re-print of the same, (Octavo), is now in progress, and will be ready for circulation with the No. of the work, April 1, 1846; when it will be promptly supplied to all orders previously received.—A few Nos. of the Duodecimo *remain* on hand, which are especially recommended to subscribers at a distance who wish to get the work at a reduced rate, both of price and postage.

Feb. 14. WILLIAM E. PETER, *Publisher*.

**BOARD.**

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